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Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas



FRUIT DEPARTMENT



Maple Avenue Nurseries

WEST CHESTER, PA.



TWO MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AWARDED BY
UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

.....OF.....

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits,

GRAPEVINES,

ESCULENT VEGETABLE PLANTS,

ETC., ETC.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas,

JOSIAH HOOPES,
ABNER HOOPES,
GEO. B. THOMAS.

MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

MACCALLA & COMPANY INC., PRS.,
237-9 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PREFACE.

Forty-five years ago our establishment was commenced by the erection of one small greenhouse, occupying one acre of land ; to-day we have 600 acres and thirteen greenhouses, so that we trust we may be pardoned for a few eulogistic remarks on our success in catering to the needs of the American public.

The many friends we have made, and their continued support for many years has induced the belief that our efforts have not proved an entire failure ; and to all we send greetings, with a desire to deserve still further their patronage and influence.

Starting out with the positive assertion that every tree and plant sold should be true to name, and of the best quality, we confidently believe this course to have been the mainspring of our success, and the confidence reposed in us by thousands of planters in every section of the country.

All fruits and ornamental plants when first introduced, provided they show valuable traits of character, are at once procured, and when opportunity occurs are thoroughly tested before sending out to our customers. In the case of many of our fruits, however, this is scarcely possible, but we are careful to ascertain the reputation of the introducer in every instance, so that we may rely upon his statements.

Advice and Terms.

Our shipping facilities to the West by the fast freight lines, and to New England and the South by the various steamship lines, are unexcelled in rapidity of transit and low rates of freight charges.

Our terms are *net cash*, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by Draft on New York or Philadelphia, Registered Letter or Money Order on West Chester, or reference that will be satisfactory.

All trees and plants are correctly labeled and for forwarding by freight or express are packed in bales or boxes in such a manner as to carry safely to any part of the United States or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, sufficient to remunerate for time and cost of material. But there will be no charge for delivery at the railroad stations and express offices in West Chester.

Purchasers will confer a favor in naming the route by which they desire their stock sent, *otherwise we will dispatch to the best of our judgment. After delivering to the forwarders, all articles are entirely at the risk of the purchaser ; and should any loss or delay occur after shipment the forwarders alone must be held responsible.*

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and, in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

We will at all times cheerfully make any reparation in our power for mistakes in filling orders, and in such cases we request an immediate notification of the error, as we desire to conduct our business on a basis that will prove satisfactory to every one.

The following Catalogues will be sent on application, viz.:

No. 1.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, three 2-cent stamps.

No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, etc., 10 cents.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

THE SOIL.

The soil intended for an orchard should be ploughed and cropped the season previously, and before planting should be stirred as deeply as possible, having given it a good coat of well-decayed manure or well-pulverized compost.

Should the soil be retentive of moisture underdraining must be attended to, as it is impossible to grow trees with stagnant water about the roots.

PLANTING.

Downing very justly said: "*Many persons plant a tree as they would a post,*" and one-half of the failures are in consequence of negligence in this respect. The holes should be dug broader than the roots extend, but not much deeper.

With an attendant to hold the tree, commence filling in the best and finest pulverized soil around the roots; at the same time observing that every rootlet be placed in its proper position and in contact with the soil, and by all means guard against the roots being matted together. When the hole is partly filled, a bucket of water may be poured in to settle the soil and fill the interstices among the fibres. The hole may now be filled and trodden firmly. *Never plant a tree deeper than it stood in the nursery,* excepting dwarf trees; the junction of the graft and root must in them be directly under the ground.

We have seen a very beneficial effect produced on newly planted trees, particularly during a drought, by dipping the roots previously to planting in a thin puddle of mud; this adhering to the small fibres, tends to keep them moist for a long time.

After planting, the soil around the tree should be mulched with manure, or coarse litter of any kind, to prevent the action of the frost during the winter and the soil from becoming dry during the summer.

Also be careful to stake the tree firmly, protecting the bark by a piece of matting, in case strings are used in tying.

PRUNING.

We have frequently advised purchasers how to prune their trees before planting, but the great majority appear to think it spoils the looks of the tree, and the consequence is they are never able to form a finely-shaped top.

Before the trees are planted, cut all bruised and broken roots off carefully and smoothly and trim from the branches at least three-fourths of the previous year's growth, with an eye to forming a regular pyramidal-shaped head; the lower branches should be left somewhat longer than those above, and in all cases just cut beyond a bud. Should the tree incline to spread, cut to an inside bud; but if, on the contrary, it is an upright grower, select an outside one. We have found this to be of great importance. A strong, straight, leading shoot is indispensable to a handsomely-formed tree, and in pruning should be cut well back.

As the tree increases in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must be attended to, always remembering that none should be displaced that will in any way

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mar its beauty. The best season for this operation is in the autumn, after the fall of the leaf, or early in the spring; but never during freezing weather. Some also adhere to summer pinching. *Never prune with a dull knife.*

AFTER-MANAGEMENT.

If this is not attended to properly for a few successive years after planting a profitable return need not be expected; for nothing is so conducive to healthy, well-ripened wood and strong growth as having the surface of the soil mellow and strictly clean.

All weeds and grass should be carefully avoided; also, never crop with sown grain. The best crops for young orchards are corn, potatoes and all kinds of culinary vegetables that allow of a free use of the cultivator.

If compelled to plant in sod, be careful to keep the ground stirred for at least two to three feet in all directions from the tree.

CASUALTIES.

Roots that are frozen when exposed rarely recover; care must, therefore, invariably be taken never to unpack during such weather. Should trees arrive during a freezing spell they must be placed under cover until after a thaw; and if, from any cause, the bark appears dry or shriveled an excellent plan to resuscitate them is to bury the whole tree in the ground, after giving a liberal soaking with water.

Trees that have come to hand during the autumn and are intended for spring planting should be laid in trenches, in a slanting position, with the tops inclined toward the south, thereby preventing the otherwise injurious effects of the sun. A slight covering of branches or coarse litter on the tops would also be beneficial.

APPLES.

Our stock of Apples consists of the following varieties, but we add each year all the new ones as they are introduced that can be recommended. The time of ripening is intended for this latitude and will vary as they are planted either North or South of it.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Astrachan Red.—Rather large, roundish ; almost deep crimson ; juicy, with a rich acid flavor ; moderately vigorous grower, and a good bearer ; one of the finest summer apples. July.

Benoni.—Size, medium ; roundish ; color, dark red ; flesh yellow, rich, tender and sub-acid. August.

Carolina Red June.—Medium ; red ; flesh white, tender, good ; tree a vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer ; much esteemed at the South. July.

Cornell's Fancy.—Medium ; conical ; yellow, beautifully shaded with crimson ; flesh white, tender, crisp and juicy. August.

Early Harvest.—Medium ; bright straw color ; mostly roundish ; flesh abounds in a rich, sub-acid juice ; flavor sprightly and pleasant ; an erect grower and abundant bearer. July.

Early Joe.—Small ; color, glossy, yellow, beautifully striped with bright red ; flesh sub-acid, crisp, juicy and excellent ; tree an upright grower and produces well. August.

Early Strawberry.—Size, medium, roundish ; yellowish-white, striped with red ; very tender and pleasant ; flesh streaked with red ; good grower and bearer. August.

Early Sweet Bough.—Large, beautiful golden-yellow color ; flavor very sweet and good ; ripens early and bears profusely. Valuable. August.

Early Ripe.—A large handsome yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest ; a good grower and prolific bearer, highly recommended ; a popular market fruit. July.

Golden Sweet.—Rather large, roundish ; color, pale yellow ; an excellent sweet apple. August and September.

Primate.—Medium to large ; white, with a red cheek ; very tender, juicy and sub-acid flavor ; fine for the dessert ; in use for a long time ; slow grower ; productive. August and September.

Queen.—Large ; yellow, prettily striped with red ; flesh acid, with rather a rich, spicy flavor ; one of the best for cooking ; an old esteemed variety. August and September.

Sops of Wine.—Medium ; yellow, splashed with red and sprinkled with gray dots ; flesh white, with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor ; vigorous and productive. August and September.

Summer Hagloe.—Large ; striped with bright red ; flesh coarse, tender, juicy, sub-acid ; valuable for market. August.

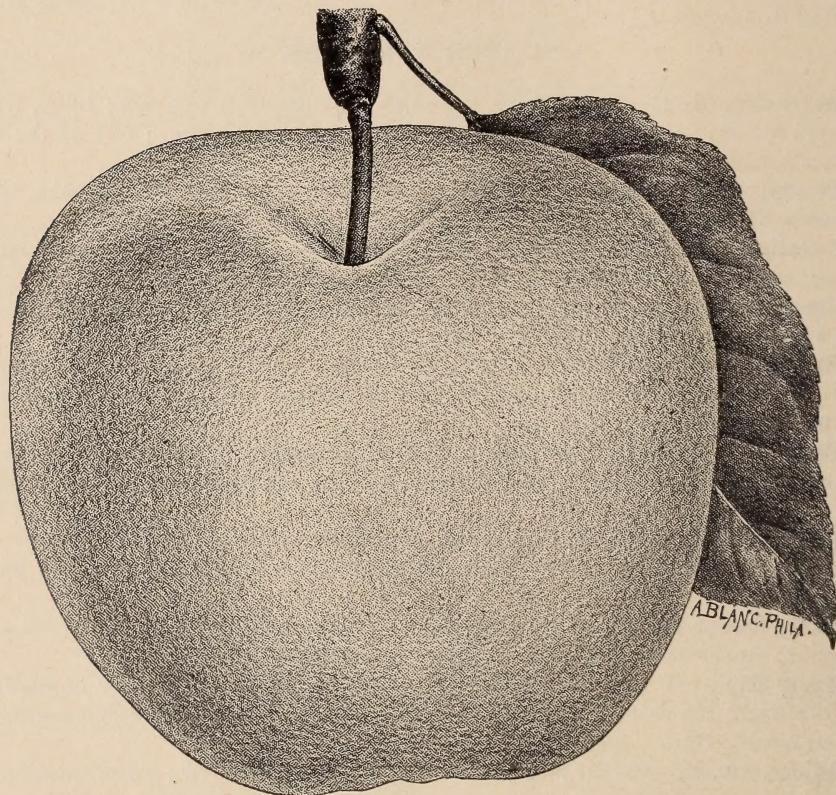
Summer Pearmain.—(American.) Medium ; oblong ; red, with spots and stripes of yellow ; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, tender and pleasant. August and September.

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✓ **Summer Rambo.**—Medium to large ; green, striped with red on the sunny side ; sprightly, sub-acid, good ; tree vigorous, hardy and profitable for market. September.

✓ **Tetofsky.**—A handsome Russian apple of recent introduction ; succeeds well in all sections ; very hardy and productive ; an early bearer, frequently fruiting the first or second year after planting ; fruit medium to large, round, yellow, striped with red ; flesh white, firm, juicy, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Last of July.

✓ **Townsend.**—Medium size ; pale yellow, striped with red ; flesh white, tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor ; a popular Pennsylvania fruit. August and September.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE.

✓ **Yellow Transparent.**—A Russian variety, imported from St. Petersburg in 1870, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Size, medium ; color, clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when fully matured ; flesh, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid ; quality good to very good. The earliest variety grown, ripening ten days before Early Harvest. Tree a good grower and early bearer.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

✓ **Alexander.**—(Russian origin.) Very large ; deep red or crimson ; medium quality. October.

✓ **Autumn Strawberry.**—Medium ; yellow, covered with stripes of red ; juicy, sub-acid and excellent ; a very strong grower, as well as productive. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburgh.—Medium, roundish ; yellow, striped with red ; flesh rich, juicy and excellent ; vigorous and productive. September.

Fall Pippin.—Large ; golden yellow at maturity ; flesh rich, juicy and good ; not very productive with us. October and November.

Gravenstein.—Large, roundish ; yellowish, mostly covered with red stripes ; fine sub-acid flavor. September and October.

Haas.—Large ; pale greenish-yellow, streaked or nearly covered with red ; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. October and November.

Holland Pippin.—Very large, roundish ; color, pale yellow ; flesh white, tender and rich ; good. October.

Jefferis.—Rather large, roundish ; yellow skin striped with red ; very rich, tender and juicy. This very beautiful variety originated near this place, and is unsurpassed for the dessert. August and September.

Jersey Sweeting.—Medium ; yellow, prettily streaked with red ; flesh white, very tender, juicy and sweet ; an excellent cooking fruit. September and October.

Maiden's Blush.—Rather large, smooth ; pale yellow, with a rich vermilion cheek ; very juicy, sub-acid and fine grained ; it is very valuable for market, owing to its beautiful appearance, and excellent cooking properties. August and September.

Ohio Nonpareil.—Large ; pale yellow with stripes of purplish red ; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, tender, juicy, rich, with a slightly aromatic flavor. October and November.

Porter.—Large, smooth ; bright yellow ; flesh tender, with a sprightly flavor ; a poor grower in the nursery. September.

Rambo.—Medium ; yellow, striped with red ; very tender, lively and pleasant. October to December.

Red Bietigheimer.—A new German variety. Fruit large to very large ; color light yellow, nearly covered with purplish crimson ; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. The largest and handsomest early fall apple. September.

Strode's Birmingham.—(*Dumpling.*) Fruit medium, smooth ; yellow ; juicy, with a very sprightly sub-acid flavor ; a vigorous grower and profuse bearer. September.

Wolf River.—A large apple, resembling the Alexander, but darker in color and of better quality ; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy, slight quince-like flavor. October and November.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Albemarle Pippin.—(Yellow Newtown Pippin.) The great market apple of the Piedmont region of Virginia. Medium to large ; yellow, with often a red cheek ; flesh firm, rich and juicy.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish ; dark-red, occasionally striped with light-red ; rich, sub-acid flavor ; one of our most reliable winter apples, adapting itself to almost all soils ; very vigorous and productive. December to March.

Belle de Boskoop.—A new variety of Russian origin. Tree vigorous and spreading, comes into bearing moderately early and produces abundant crops. Fruit medium to large, oblate to roundish oblate ; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark-red over nearly the whole surface, some specimens more or less mixed with russet ; flesh a little coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich and of a very good quality ; core small and close. February to April.

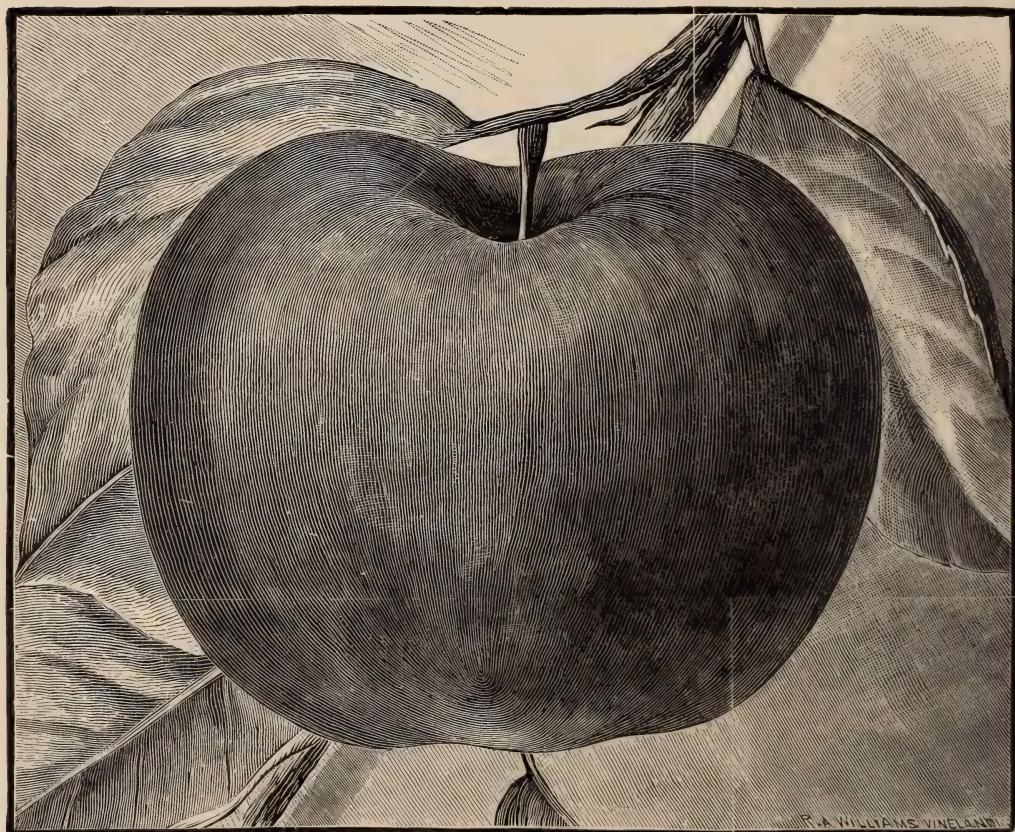
Bellefleur.—(*Yellow Bellflower.*) Large, irregularly oblong ; rich yellow color, flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a very sprightly flavor ; tree a moderate grower. November to March.

Belmont.—Large, conical; lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy and crisp; bears very profusely. Known in some sections as the Gate Apple. November to January.

Ben Davis.—(*New York Pippin.*) Large; striped with bright red; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid; good; much esteemed in the West and South. Tree a fine grower, an early and abundant bearer. December to March.

Betsy's Fancy.—Medium; yellow, shaded with dull red; flesh compact, tender; mild, sub-acid flavor. A late keeper. December to April.

Bismarck.—A new German Apple remarkable for its early bearing, even when but two years from the graft. Large, handsome, and of excellent quality. Said to be fine for the dessert.



BISMARCK.

Delaware Winter.—Closely resembling and perhaps identical with Lawver. Large; bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich, sub-acid. This variety is highly recommended for its admirable keeping qualities, having been preserved into August (ten months). January to July.

Dickinson.—Raised by Sarah H. Dickinson, of this place, from seeds of the Yellow Bellflower. Medium to large, ovate inclined to conical; yellow, almost covered with faint streaks of red; mild, sub-acid, very juicy and agreeable. A prolific and regular bearer. Promises to be a valuable winter apple for this section. January to March.

Dominie.—Size medium ; greenish-yellow in the shade, with stripes and splashes of red in the sun ; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant, sprightly flavor. December to March.

Ewalt.—(*Bullock's Pippin.*) A fine showy apple ; very large, roundish, slightly conical ; bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side ; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid ; tree a strong grower. November to March.

Fallawater.—Very large, roundish ; yellow with generally a fine red cheek, juicy, crisp and pleasant ; a very popular apple in this State, and one that commands a high price in market ; tree a stout grower and productive. November to March.

Fameuse.—(*Snow Apple.*) Medium ; deep crimson ; flesh white, sprightly and agreeable ; tree a good grower and profuse bearer ; succeeds well at the North. November and December.

Gano.—Originated in Missouri, where it has withstood thirty degrees below zero without injury. Tree a vigorous and rapid grower, bears large annual crops and commences fruiting while quite young. Fruit very much resembles Ben Davis, the good qualities of which it possesses in a larger degree, but more brilliant in coloring, more even in size, and keeps fully as late. Color dark brilliant red ; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid ; a good shipper and late keeper. February and March.

Greening, Rhode Island.—Large, roundish ; light greenish-yellow ; tender, rich and juicy ; a crooked but vigorous grower. November to March.

Greenville.—(*Formerly Downing's Winter Maiden's Blush.*) Medium to large ; yellow with a bright red cheek ; crisp, tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Very good.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium ; rich golden-yellow ; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma ; tree a good grower and early bearer ; origin, Virginia. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch.—Large, roundish ; yellowish ground with stripes and spots of red ; sweet and rich ; very highly esteemed. November to January.

Ivanhoe.—Originated in Prince Edward Co., Va. ; medium to large ; golden-yellow, sometimes shaded with red ; rich, sub-acid flavor. An early, regular, and abundant bearer. Keeps readily. January to June.

Jonathan.—Medium ; red and yellow ; tender, juicy, rich and good ; rather poor grower. November to January.

King of Tompkins Co.—Large ; striped red and yellow ; flesh tender and very agreeable ; tree a good grower and produces good crops. December to April.

Ladies' Sweeting.—Medium ; yellow, striped with red ; rich and juicy ; flavor highly perfumed ; productive. December to March.

Lady Apple.—A very beautiful little fruit, with a bright vermillion cheek on a yellow ground ; very ornamental for the dessert. December to May.

Lankford Seedling.—Origin, Kent Co., Md. A fine, showy apple, bearing every year ; medium to large ; yellow, striped and nearly covered with bright red ; flesh firm, juicy, mild, sub-acid. One of the best late keepers. January to May.

Lawver.—Originated in Missouri, where it is much esteemed as a late keeper. Fruit large ; color dark bright red, covered with small dots ; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Longfield.—One of the best of the new Russian apples. Tree a strong grower, and an early, abundant, and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine grained, tender and juicy, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. December to April.

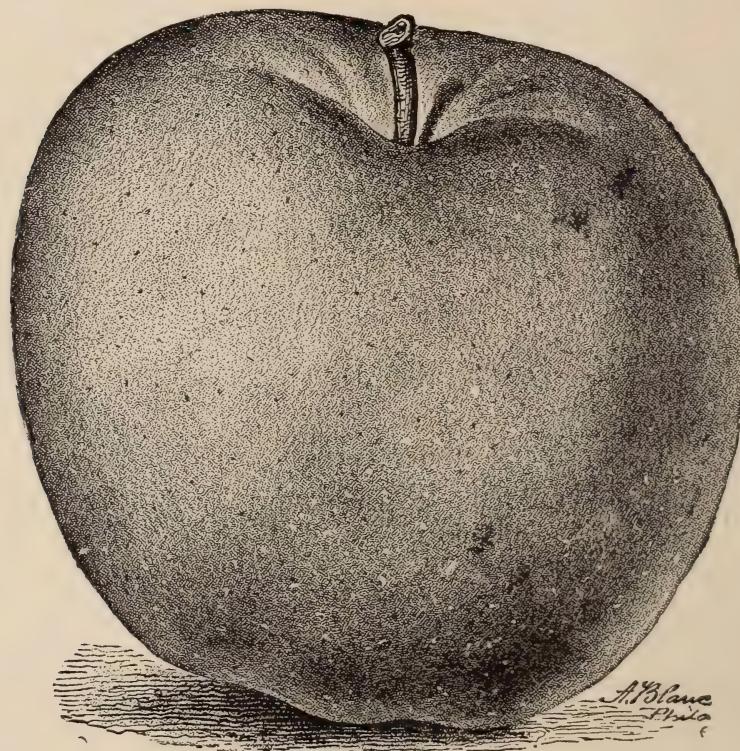
Mann.—Medium to large ; green, becoming yellow when fully ripe ; flesh firm, juicy, mild sub-acid ; a good keeper. January to April.

Monmouth Pippin.—(*Red Cheek Pippin.*) Size large; greenish yellow with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, tender and excellent; flavor highly aromatic; a moderate grower and good bearer; keeps very well. December to February.

Nansemond Beauty.—A new variety from Nansemond Co., Va. Medium; pale yellow; nearly covered with light and dark rich red splashes; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; an annual bearer and good keeper. January to April.

Newtown Pippin.—A celebrated American apple that requires a deep rich soil; only succeeds in a few favored localities. Tree a poor grower. November to May.

Nickajack.—A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; a strong grower and very hardy and productive; popular in the South. Origin, North Carolina. December to April.



GREENVILLE.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish; prettily striped with red; with a mild, pleasant flavor; very popular in some sections, especially for its valuable keeping properties; very rapid and erect grower. January to May.

Nottingham Brown.—A new variety introduced from Chester Co., Pa. Tree a poor grower; large; yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellowish-white, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. December to March.

Paragon or Arkansas Black.—From Western Tennessee. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit about the same color as that old, popular variety, Winesap, which it very much resembles in appearance and flavor, but is larger in size, a better keeper and will out-sell it in the market. Will keep until April.

Peck's Pleasant.—Large, bright yellow, with a blush cheek; tender, mild and agreeable; will supersede the Newtown Pippin where the latter variety is not satisfactory. December to March.

Pennock.—Large; dark red, covered with numerous gray dots. A popular old Pennsylvania fruit; vigorous and productive. December to March.

Pewaukee.—A seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburgh; medium, round, ribbed; bright yellow, nearly covered with stripes and splashes of dark red; flesh yellowish-white, juicy, sub-acid; tree a fine grower; hardy. December to March.

Polly.—Medium; handsome, and of good quality. A new Pennsylvania fruit that deserves an extended trial.

Pyle's Red Winter.—This new variety originated in Chester County near us. Fruit large and showy, of excellent quality and a good keeper. Pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh whitish-yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, pleasant, lively sub-acid. November to May.

Rawles' Janet.—(*Neverfail.*) Medium; yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a pleasant vinous flavor, blossoms quite late; growth very slender; a prolific bearer; popular in the South and West. January to May.

Red Romanite.—(*Gilpin.*) Medium; dark red; flesh white, crisp, sub-acid. Valuable for cider; keeps late into spring. Tree a good grower and very productive. February to May.

Ridge Pippin.—Large; roundish-conical, ribbed; yellow, slightly sprinkled and shaded with russet and crimson dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, crisp and slightly aromatic flavor. March and April.

Roman Stem.—Medium; skin yellow, covered with large russet dots; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, juicy, with a rich peculiar musky flavor; tree a moderate grower and bearer. November to March.

Rome Beauty.—Large; striped with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly; tree a moderate grower. Origin Ohio. December to February.

Russet, American Golden.—(*Sheep Nose.*) Medium or rather small; yellowish-russet; a remarkably high-flavored, juicy variety, that keeps well; tree a fine erect grower, with light speckled shoots; productive. December to March.

Russet, English.—Medium; pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; firm and crisp, with a mild sub-acid flavor; very valuable on account of its long keeping properties; tree a very upright and vigorous grower; produces enormous crops. Very desirable; keeps till June.

Russet, Golden.—Small to medium, roundish; yellowish-russet, with a bronze cheek; flesh fine grained, sprightly and good. December to March.

Russet, Roxbury.—(*Boston Russet.*) Rather large; greenish-yellow, mostly covered with bright russet; a pleasant sub-acid flavor. January to June.

Salome.—Medium or above; yellow, with stripes and splashes of red; flesh whitish-yellow, tender, mild, sub-acid, aromatic. Tree very hardy, a good grower and productive. Keeps until June.

Shockley.—Medium; yellow, with a crimson cheek; sub-acid, with some flavor; a strong upright grower; very prolific. The most valuable winter variety South. Keeps till May or June.

Smith's Cider.—Medium to large; greenish-white, striped with red; tender and crisp, with a mild and pleasant flavor; bears abundant crops; a very popular apple in Pennsylvania. December to March.

Smokehouse.—Large, yellow, richly shaded with bright red; firm, juicy, crisp and very rich; one of the finest flavored winter varieties; tree a rapid but a very crooked grower. December to February.

Spitzenburg, Esopus.—Large; red, with gray specks; flesh firm, with a very rich spicy flavor; grows slowly and only a moderate bearer. November to April.

Stark.—Large; greenish-yellow shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish and moderately juicy. A good keeper and valuable for market.

Sutton's Beauty.—Origin, Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive, a valuable new apple. November to February.

Talman's Sweet.—Medium; light yellow, with a pale blush; flesh rich and excellent; tree vigorous and very productive. December to April.

Tewkesbury Winter Blush.—Small; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and fine-flavored; keeps until late in the spring; a rapid grower. January to July.

Twenty Ounce.—Very large, roundish; yellow, striped with red; flesh rather coarse grained, but with a brisk, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; very popular. October to January.

Wagener.—Medium; dark red; flesh mild, tender and sub-acid; an excellent variety, abundant bearer and good grower. December to March.

Walbridge.—A new, handsomely striped, medium-sized apple, of good quality. Very hardy. March to June.

Wealthy.—A new variety from Minnesota. Hardy, vigorous and very productive. Size medium, roundish, oblate; yellowish-white, shaded with dark crimson; flesh white, stained with red, tender, juicy, sub-acid. December to February.

Westfield Seek-no-Further.—Large, roundish; pale red with russet dots; flesh white, fine grained, tender, rich and excellent; valuable. November to February.

White Pippin.—Large; greenish-white, very waxen and handsome; flesh white, tender, crisp and juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor; tree a thrifty, upright grower. January to March.

Willow Twig.—Medium to large; striped flesh, not very tender, pleasant, sub-acid; tree very hardy, a great bearer and late keeper; valued highly in the West. January to May.

Wine.—(*Hayes.*) Medium to large, roundish; red, with an occasional yellowish stripe; flesh juicy, crisp and pleasant. October to March.

Wine Sap.—Size medium; rather oblong; dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp and high-flavored; the fruit will hang late on the tree; excellent for cider; produces fine crops, especially at the West. December to May.

Winter Sweet Paradise.—Medium; green, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet and sprightly; good keeper. November to March.

York Imperial.—Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. December to February.

CRAB APPLES.

These very ornamental little trees should be more extensively planted, and, indeed, no collection is complete without one or two specimens. Whether for ornament or preserving purposes, they are equally desirable, and are highly esteemed by some for cider.

✓ **General Grant.**—Large, round; yellow, striped with dark—almost black—red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, mild, sub-acid. Late autumn.

✓ **Hewes' Virginia.**—Small, round; dull red; highly esteemed for cider; tree a good bearer and very hardy.

Hyslop.—Large, roundish-ovate; dark red with a blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; tree hardy.

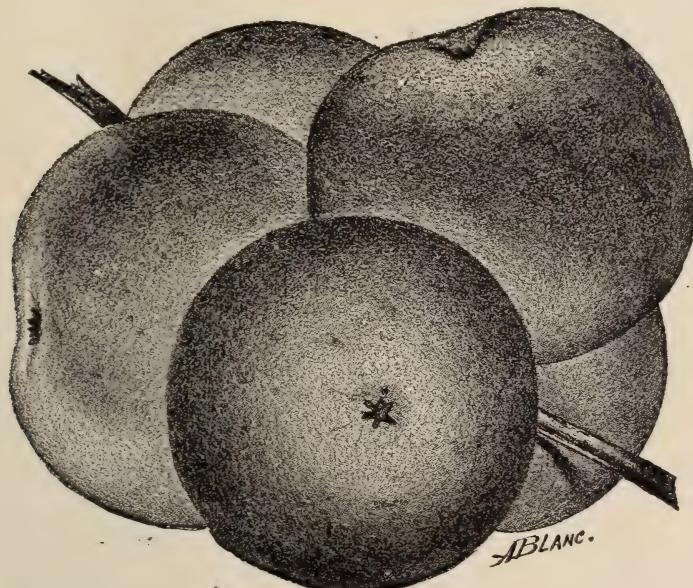
Large Red.—Medium, with a bright red skin, covered with a light transparent bloom. Excellent for preserving.

Large Yellow.—Medium, almost round; a pale yellow color, with a light blush on one side; also very valuable for preserving.

Martha.—Below medium, bright glossy yellow; shaded with light red; flavor mild, clear, tart; has no equal for sauce, and fair to eat uncooked. A rapid grower and great bearer of beautiful showy fruit. October to November.

Montreal Beauty.—Large; yellow, shaded with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid. One of the handsomest Crabs.

Sweet-Scented.—(*Pyrus Coronaria—L.*) Our native species, growing to a height of twenty feet, with large, fragrant, rosy-red flowers, and bright green, fragrant fruit of medium size.



SIBERIAN CRAB APPLE.

Transcendent.—Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; trees very vigorous and productive. A desirable kind.

Van Wyck Sweet.—An exceedingly valuable variety. Fruit very large; skin yellowish-white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish-white; very sweet and tender; core small. September.

Whitney's No. 20.—Originated with A. R. Whitney, Ill., from seeds of Siberian Crab. The fruit is described as large, striped, almost red when fully exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish-white, very juicy, sub-acid; an excellent eating apple and very fine for canning and making into cider; tree vigorous grower. August.

PEARS.

Standard Pears, although preferring a strong loam, can be grown in any orchard with the same cultivation as apples, and will bear much more neglect than when worked on the quince stock; nevertheless, the rules that we have given under the

heading of "After-Management" must be attended to, to secure strong, healthy trees.

Dwarf Pears are intended to be grown with strict attention and high cultivation, if perfection be aimed at; and where these are attended to, no fears need be entertained as to the result. To grow them in the highest perfection select rather a heavy soil, and trench it two or three spades deep, at the same time enriching it well with rotten manure, bone-dust, ashes, etc., and endeavor to have the heaviest portion of the tree close to the ground; this can be accomplished by proper pruning.

Those varieties marked "Q" succeed well on the quince stock.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett.—Large; clear yellow skin; flesh fine grained, juicy, buttery, with a high aromatic flavor; grows very thriftily and bears young and profusely. This fine pear has no competitor as a market fruit. September.

Bloodgood.—Medium; yellow, mostly dotted and streaked with russet; melting, rich, juicy, with a sweet aromatic flavor. August.

Brandywine.—Large, russetted-yellow, with a dull red cheek; melting, juicy and sweet, with a pleasant perfumed flavor. August.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, resembling Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier; tree a good grower and productive; origin, Massachusetts. Q. August and September.

Doyenné d'Eté.—Small, roundish; yellow, with mostly a red cheek; rich, sugary and melting; very early and fine; probably the best of its season. Q. Last of July.

Koonce.—A new variety highly recommended, medium; yellow, with a bright carmine blush; quality good and not inclined to rot at the core immaturely. Very vigorous and early bearer. Last of June and first of July.

Lawson.—Small, bright yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not rich. Middle of July to middle of August.

Manning's Elizabeth.—Small; yellow, with a bright red cheek; very sweet and sprightly, with a peculiar flavor; one of the best early pears for the amateur or for market; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Osband's Summer.—Small; bright yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; juicy and melting, with a rich musky perfume; early and prolific. Q. August.

Wilder's Early.—One of the earliest to ripen; a good keeper and shipper; fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, irregular; surface smooth, pale yellow ground, with deep shading of brownish carmine; core closed, very small, flesh very pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality very good. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

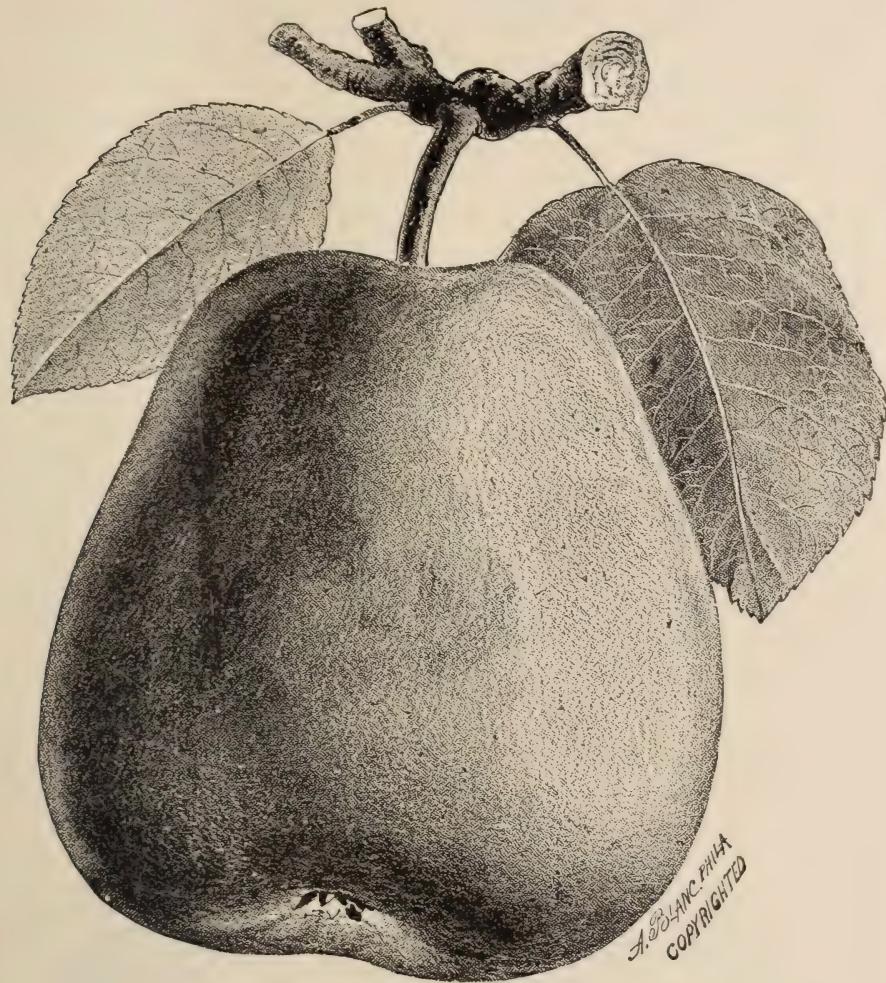
Belle Lucrative.—(*Fondante d'Automne.*) Medium; pale yellowish-green; sugary, rich and delicious; an early and productive variety. September.

Bessemania.—A Russian variety of extreme hardiness and of excellent quality. The tree is a rapid, upright grower, with bright green foliage always free from rust or mildew. Medium in size, perfectly pear-shaped and nearly or quite seedless; flesh tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid and almost buttery. September.

Beurré d' Anjou.—Large; russetted-yellow, with often a fine red cheek; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting; productive and vigorous; one of the best late autumn pears. Q. October to December.

Beurré Clairgeau.—Very large ; yellow, shaded with crimson ; buttery and juicy, with a vinous flavor ; a splendid large variety ; will not succeed on the quince. October and November.

Coles.—A new variety from Kansas. Medium to rather large ; light yellow with patches of russet ; flesh very tender, almost melting, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Almost seedless and coreless. September to November.



KOONCE PEAR.

✓ **Dewey's Premium.**—Tree very hardy. Color rich, bright yellow when ripe ; crisp and juicy. The fruit is above medium, in fact large in size and very regular, oblong, roundish, tapering very gradually to a point at the stem. Keeps well. November.

Doyenné Boussock.—A large, russety-yellow pear of very good quality : tree vigorous and profitable for market. September and October.

Duchesse d' Angouleme.—Very large ; dull yellow ; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent ; tree upright and very vigorous, as well as productive. Q. October and November.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; rich, juicy and melting; the fruit should be taken from the tree early, and ripened in the house, otherwise it is apt to rot at the core; very vigorous and productive. Q. September and October.

Gakovska.—This is a good specimen of the larger cooking pears of Russia. Fruit large, pyriform, green and yellow in color, very long stem; flesh rather coarse, not astringent, but too firm for dessert use until overripe. Matures from gritty core outward and when almost ready to decay pleasant for eating; for culinary uses it is best. The tree seems as hardy as the Duchess apple, as hard to kill by abuse as a box elder. The leaves are so thick and firm that the pear-leaf-mite cannot effect an entrance.

Garber's Hybrid.—Tree an upright grower with heavy, dark-green glittering foliage, which is nearly or quite free from blight. Fruit as yellow as an orange, larger than Kieffer, better in quality and four weeks earlier. September.

Howell.—Rather large, oval or obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet; flesh white, somewhat coarse, but with an exceedingly pleasant, rich, aromatic flavor. Q. September and October.

Idaho.—Tree an upright and vigorous grower, very hardy, having stood without injury when the thermometer was fifty degrees below zero. It produces fruit when quite young and is an annual bearer. Size very large, form nearly round; skin yellow, brownish red on sunny side, with a surface like that of Bartlett. Flesh melting, juicy; flavor good and rich; core exceedingly small. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid.—This unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark-green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and is valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core and is as nearly blight-proof as it is possible for any pear to be. October and November.

Le Conte.—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality good; tree remarkably vigorous and so far entirely free from blight; very prolific. October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—Large; greenish-brown, dotted with russet specks; juicy and melting, with a rich flavor; one of the most desirable for the quince stock, and best grown as a dwarf. Q. September and October.

Rutter.—A medium to large pear, raised by John Rutter, of West Chester, Pennsylvania; greenish-yellow, nearly covered with russet; juicy, melting, slightly vinous; very good. One of the best pears of its season for this section. October and November.

Seckel.—Small; yellowish-russet, with a cinnamon red cheek; buttery, rich, juicy, and first-rate; for quality, this estimable old variety is no doubt unsurpassed, although some seasons, when very productive, the fruit is not so fine flavored; a slow but stout grower. Q. September and October.

Sheldon.—Rather above medium to large; yellowish-russet, with a fine red cheek; melting, juicy and perfumed. October and November.

Vermont Beauty.—This most desirable of all dessert pears is a hardy and vigorous grower, and almost entirely free from leaf blight; it nearly equals the delicious Seckel in quality, is much handsomer, very prolific and a good keeper. In form the fruit is of full medium size, obovate, yellow, and covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, best. Middle of October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Duchesse de Bordeaux.—A new, large, French winter pear, easily ripened and of good quality; tree a good grower and very prolific. February to April.

Lawrence.—Medium; light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; this variety has proven with us to be the most reliable and best of its season. Q. November and December.

Lincoln Coreless.—A new pear from Tennessee, that is almost coreless and seedless. Large; of good quality, rich and juicy. A strong grower with healthy foliage, and not liable to blight.

Mount Vernon.—A large American pear from Massachusetts, which promises to be valuable; color, russet on a yellow ground; juicy, melting, crisp, and rich. November and December.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry will not prove satisfactory on damp, heavy soil; but when worked on the Mahaleb stock, the evil may in a great measure be remedied; and when grown successfully, the crop will prove equally profitable with that of any other fruit.

HEART CHERRIES.

Bismarck.—Originated near Baltimore, Md., where it is considered the best market variety. It is very large, dark red, sweet, firm, juicy and rich; carries and keeps well; a strong and heavy bearer. First week in July.



BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRY.

Black Eagle.—Above medium; nearly black; tender, rich, with an abundance of high flavored juice, growth strong; very productive. First of July.

Black Tartarian.—Large; dark purplish black; juicy, rich and delicious; a magnificent fruit, and deserving of general cultivation; very vigorous and productive. Last of June.

Coe's Transparent.—Medium; pale amber, beautifully mottled with spots of red; very tender, sweet and juicy; tree vigorous and productive; this variety stands in the front rank of cherries for the dessert. Middle of June.

Downer's Late.—Medium; red; melting sweet and luscious; one of the best late cherries; a regular and good bearer, and grows vigorously; very free from rotting. First to middle of July.

Early Purple Guigne.—Medium; dark purple; juicy, tender and sweet; an irregular grower. Last of May.

Elton.—Large, pale yellow, spotted with red next the sun; juicy and rich; one of the best light-colored cherries; a spreading but vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Gov. Wood.—Large; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich and delicious; a strong grower and productive; one of the finest of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings. Middle of June.

Ohio Beauty.—Large; white, with faint blushes of red; tender sweet and juicy; an excellent and desirable cherry. Middle of June.

Windsor.—Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn. Flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very productive; a very valuable late variety for both market and family use. July.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Napoleon.—Large; white, with red cheek; a very firm, juicy and sweet Bigarreau cherry of the greatest excellence, and one of the most profitable for market; tree very vigorous, and unusually productive. First of July.

Rockport.—Large; red; firm, juicy, sweet and rich; very vigorous and productive; a valuable acquisition to our firm-fleshed cherries. First of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau.—Introduced into England from Belgium, by Mr. Rivers, and is the largest of all the Black Bigarreau cherries. Fruit grows in clusters, round and somewhat oblate; the skin is of a deep black color, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine rich flavor. The stone is very small for the size of the fruit.

Yellow Spanish.—Quite large; yellowish-white, with occasionally a faint blush; juicy, sweet and rich; unquestionably a fine kind, and very popular for market. Last of June.

MORELLO AND DUKE CHERRIES.

Belle de Choisy—Medium; skin amber, beautifully mottled with red; the most delicious variety known, but unfortunately a shy bearer. Middle of June.

Carnation.—Large; red, handsomely mottled; sub-acid, rich and excellent; a good, but irregular grower. Middle of July.

Dyehouse.—A connecting link between the Duke and Morello classes, possessing the characteristics of both. An early and sure bearer. Earlier than Early Richmond.

Early Richmond.—(*Early, or True Kentish.*) Medium; red, melting, juicy, rich, and acid. This variety has proven to be one of the most valuable to plant; the fruit resembles the Pie cherry, but ripens two weeks earlier; it is indispensable for marketing. Last of May.

Empress Eugenie.—Large ; dark red ; juicy, rich, sub-acid ; tree a slow grower but very productive. Last of June.

English Morello.—Large ; dark purplish-red ; very juicy, rich and acid ; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the cherry season. This must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.

Late Duke.—Large ; bright red ; a fine-flavored late variety, popular with some planters. Middle of July.

Louis Philippe.—Large ; dark purplish-red ; flesh red, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid ; tree an upright grower ; between the Dukes and Morellos. Middle of July.

Mayduke.—Medium ; dark red ; melting, rich and juicy ; one of the most esteemed old kinds, ripening very early, productive, and a good grower. First of June.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—Large ; red ; rich, acid ; larger than Early Richmond, and from one week to ten days later ; very prolific, and valuable.

Olivet.—A new cherry from France, highly recommended as being large ; deep red ; tender, rich and vinous, with a rose-colored juice. Probably the largest of the Duke class.

Ostheim.—A new Russian cherry that has been pronounced hardy in Minnesota, Kansas, etc. It is the latest of all cherries, large, productive and excellent. Fruit liver-colored, juicy, rich and almost sweet.

Reine Hortense.—Very large ; finely mottled ; juicy, tender and rich ; a vigorous grower and very productive ; one of the best. Middle of July.

Royal Duke.—One of the largest of the Duke cherries, ripening after Mayduke. Last of June.

Wragg.—Originated in Iowa, and especially adapted to the high latitudes of the northwest. Medium to large ; dark purple when fully ripe. Stem very long. Last of July. New.

PLUMS.

A heavy soil is undoubtedly the best for the cultivation of the Plum. The ravages of the curculio of latter years has proven a great drawback to the culture of this delicious fruit. The most successful cultivators save their crop by spreading a sheet under the tree, and then by sudden but gentle jars the diseased fruit and insects will be shaken off ; these should be carefully destroyed. By following this plan assiduously a good crop may always be obtained.

Bradshaw.—Large ; reddish-purple, with a light blue bloom ; flesh yellowish, juicy, brisk, pleasant ; tree an upright, vigorous grower. August.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Very large ; yellow ; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious ; a very desirable variety ; moderately vigorous. Last of September.

Duane's Purple.—Very large ; reddish-purple ; juicy and sprightly ; fruit very showy, and fine for marketing ; tree very vigorous. Last of August.

Dunlap.—Originated in the western part of Pennsylvania. It is a large yellow variety, similar to that good old sort, General Hand, but larger, handsomer and finer flavored ; a very valuable variety. Middle of August.

Gen. Hand.—Very large ; deep golden-yellow ; flesh rather juicy, sweet and pleasant ; a very beautiful fruit, and quite productive ; tree a fine grower. First of September.

German Prune.—Fruit large ; dark purple with a blue bloom ; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant ; a very valuable fruit, bearing enormous crops, which hang for a long time on the tree. September.

Gueii.—Very large ; deep purple with a thick bloom ; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. September.

Imperial Gage.—(*Prince's Imperial.*) Fruit above medium; greenish-yellow; juicy, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best and most profitable for market. Middle of August.

Jefferson.—Tree a rather slow and poor grower, but very productive. Color yellow with a red cheek; flesh orange-colored, juicy and rich, parts freely from the stone. Last of August.

Lombard.—Medium size, roundish-oval; delicate violet-red, with a thin bloom; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant, but not rich. Middle and last of August.

McLaughlin.—Large, nearly round; skin thin and tender, yellow dotted and marbled with red, with a thin bloom; flesh dull yellow, juicy, sweet, perfumed and luscious. Last of August.

Moore's Arctic.—Valuable on account of its hardiness and freedom from curculios; dark purple color; fine flavor. A prolific bearer.

Niagara.—A new, very large, dark violet red plum from northwestern New York; very productive, and profitable for market as well as home use. Tree erect and vigorous.

Pond's Seedling.—Very large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh rather coarse, yellow, juicy, sugary and good; tree a good grower and abundant bearer. September.

Prince Engelbert.—A large, dark blue plum, of very good quality; tree a great bearer and strong grower; a valuable market fruit. Last of August.

Prince of Wales.—Round, reddish purple, medium size; tree very hardy and a great bearer. Ripens beginning of September.

Reine Claude de Bavay.—Rather large, yellowish green; flesh yellow, sugary, melting and juicy, with a sprightly, excellent flavor. Last of September and first of October.

Richland.—Small, purplish-green; sweet and agreeable; excellent for cooking purposes, and almost impervious to the attacks of the curculio; evidently a seedling of the Blue Damson. First of September.

Shipper's Pride.—Another seedling from northwestern New York, where it has proven very hardy and reliable. Large, dark purple, flesh firm and of excellent quality. First of September.

Shropshire Damson.—From Shropshire, England; double the size of the common Damson and of better quality; valuable in Ohio as a market Plum, but injured by the winter with us.

Spaulding.—This curculio proof Plum does not belong to the Chickasaw or American species, as do most of the other so-called curculio proof varieties, but has descended from the same species as Green Gage, Lombard, etc. The tree is a remarkable grower, with leathery, large, rich dark foliage. The fruit is large, yellowish-green, with marbling of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of a sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness, parting readily from the small stone. Middle of August.

The Field.—Tree upright, strong grower, and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, oval, reddish, ripens from the 10th to the 15th of August, and is a very valuable orchard sort.

Union Purple.—Large, purple covered with a thin bloom; flesh greenish, vinous, sweet and good; tree a strong grower. September.

Yellow Egg.—(*White Magnum Bonum.*) Very large, oval; yellow with a thin white bloom; becoming deep gold color; flesh yellow, sweet. Middle of August.

Yellow Gage.—Large, yellow, oval; flesh coarse, juicy, sweet and pleasant; a profitable variety. August.

NATIVE PLUMS.

Within the past few years there has sprung into existence a number of varieties of our native plums, principally of the Chickasaw type; these, as a general rule, withstand the attacks of the curculio much better than the foreign sorts; they are particularly valuable South, where the finer varieties will not succeed. We have tested a number of them and believe the following to be the best:

Golden Beauty.—Round, about the size of Wild Goose; rich golden yellow, excellent quality; nearly free; very productive. Late.

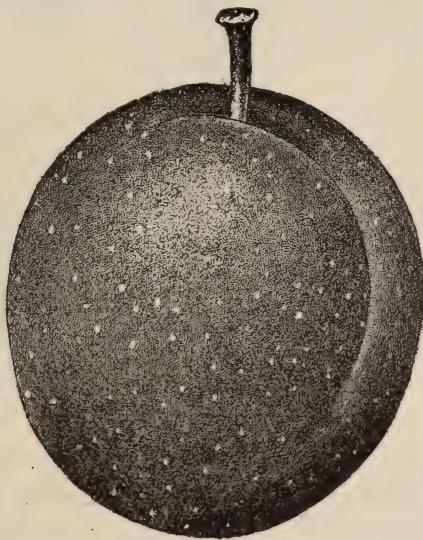
Mariana.—A seedling of the Wild Goose plum; rather small but very productive; deep red; excellent quality. It is a very rapid grower.

Robinson.—A new native plum of rather small size; bright red; sweet, juicy and rich; wonderfully productive and profitable for market. Last of August.

Wild Goose.—An improved variety of the Chickasaw, of strong growth and comparatively free from the depredations of the curculio; large; bright red, with a gray bloom; juicy, sweet and good, very productive; a profitable market variety. Last of July.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This class of plums is attracting the attention of all fruit growers. They are very unique in many ways and unite remarkable size, great beauty and productiveness. The flesh is firm and meaty, will stand shipping great distances and keeps for a long time in excellent condition. They will entirely supersede the majority of European varieties for all purposes that plums are used for, and especially for canning. In growth they are very ornamental and commence bearing when quite young, while their productiveness lasts for years.



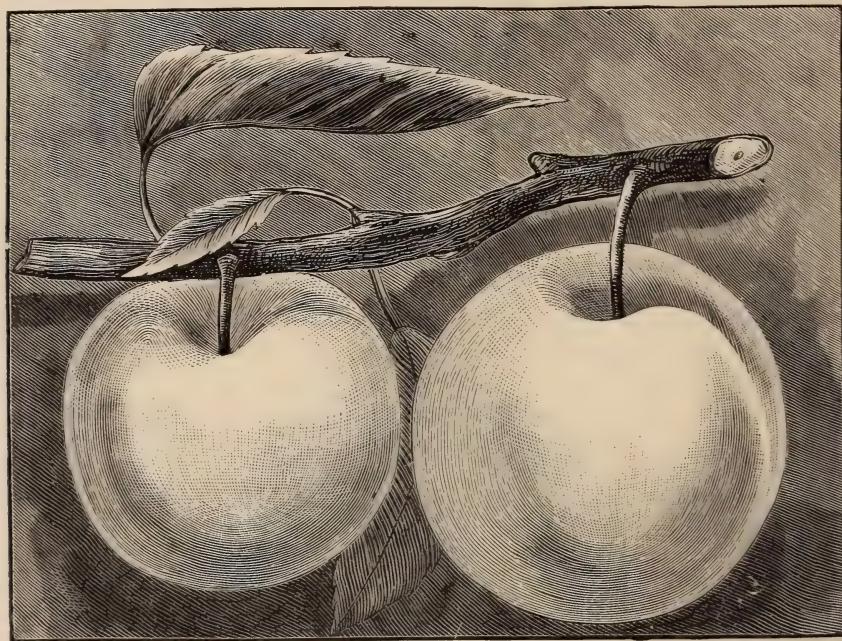
ABUNDANCE PLUM.

Abundance.—Too much cannot be said in praise of this remarkable new Plum. Not only is it a strong grower, making a handsome tree, as thrifty as a Kieffer Pear, which it excels in early and profuse bearing, but it is as near curculio proof as can be expected. Fruit large and showy; color amber, turning to a rich cherry color, with white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. One of the best Plums for canning. Ripens early in August.

Bailey's Japan.—This new Plum is quite distinct from any other Japanese variety in this country, and one of the best of its season. The tree is an upright and vigorous grower and a prolific bearer; fruit nearly globular and overspread with a light cherry red, almost as large as the Kelsey. It ripens just after Burbank and a little ahead of Satsuma.

Bongoume.—This is the earliest of all the Japanese Plums, ripening about the first of July; tree begins to bear at one year old; fruit and leaves much like the Apricot; very large; measuring about five and one-eighth inches in circumference; beautiful golden color.

Burbank.—Fruit large, ranging from five to five and a half inches in circumference, nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous with large and rather broad leaves, commences to bear usually at two years old. Middle to the last of August.



OGON PLUM.

Chabot.—This variety has proven itself to be very valuable; it is a strong grower, bears very young, and is very prolific; the quality of the fruit is excellent. It is very attractive in appearance. First of August.

Hale.—This fine new Plum was originated by Mr. Burbank, of California. Large; bright orange mottled with cherry-red. Quality very fine. Middle of September.

Ogon.—Tree very vigorous and quite hardy; large, roundish, with a deep suture, bright golden yellow, with a faint bloom; flesh firm, rich, sweet and dry. Last of July. An excellent variety for canning.

Prunus Pissardi.—(*Persian Purple Plum.*) Foliage rich purplish red; very ornamental. Fruit bright crimson; not first quality for the table, but desirable for cooking. Very productive, and seems free from the attacks of the curculio.

Red June.—Medium to large; deep vermillion red with handsome bloom; slightly sub-acid, but good and pleasant. Best very early variety. Hardy and vigorous.

Satsuma.—A fine large Plum of the Oriental class, as large as Kelsey's, more globular in shape and from five to six weeks earlier. The flesh is solid, of a purplish crimson color from pit to skin, juicy and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small, very little larger than a cherry stone. Tree a strong, vigorous grower with brownish-red bark and lanceolate foliage. First of August.

Simon's.—(*Prunus Simoni.*) This variety is from China. Perfectly hardy and very productive, commencing to bear when two or three years from the bud. Fruit deep rich red color, somewhat flattened, and has a little of the appearance of a dark red tomato, and with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Middle of August.

Wickson.—Another of Burbank's fine seedlings. Very large; deep crimson with a light bloom; tender, sweet and delicious. Last of August.

Willard.—Another new Japan Plum similar in color and appearance to the Abundance, but ripens a month earlier. Earlier than Wild Goose and the European varieties.

PEACHES.

The Peach does best on a warm, light soil, only moderately rich, and kept clean by constant cultivation. The tree should be allowed to branch low and be annually headed-in, to produce a round, compact head.

Carefully examine the trees annually to extract the borers, an injurious worm that depredates on them at the surface of the ground; a good preventive as well as fertilizer is to place a shovelful of lime at the base of each tree.

We grow hundreds of thousands of peach trees annually; orchardists wishing to purchase largely would find it to their interest to correspond with us.

Alexander.—One of the best early peaches; originated in Illinois; large and fine flavored; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Amsden's June.—Very similar to the Alexander, some say they are identical; originated in Missouri; ripens same time as Alexander.

Barnard's Early.—A large yellow peach, of good quality; very popular in Michigan.

Bilyeu's Late October.—(*Bilyeu's Comet.*) A seedling from Maryland; large; white, with a red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm; a good shipper; ripens ten days after Smock.

Bronson.—A new variety from Michigan; large, deep lemon-yellow, with bright crimson cheek. Equal or superior to Hill's Chili in quality. Growth robust and a reliable bearer.

Butler's Late.—A new freestone peach which originated in Richmond, Va. Fruit of the very largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of very good flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. Very valuable on account of its late ripening, coming as it does when there is a dearth of peaches. First to middle of October.

Chair's Choice.—Originated at Leading Point Light House, Anne Arundel Co., Md.; bearing at four years of age four or five bushels of fruit; large size; firm, yellow; very handsome and of good quality; ripens between Crawford's Late and Smock.

Chinese Cling.—Large; creamy-white, shaded with red; juicy, melting, with a rich, vinous flavor. First to middle of September. A popular Southern variety.

Champion.—It bears full crops when all other varieties fail, proving itself one of the hardiest peaches known. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek;

exceedingly handsome; flesh creamy white, firm, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy, a perfect freestone; ripens with Early Rivers.

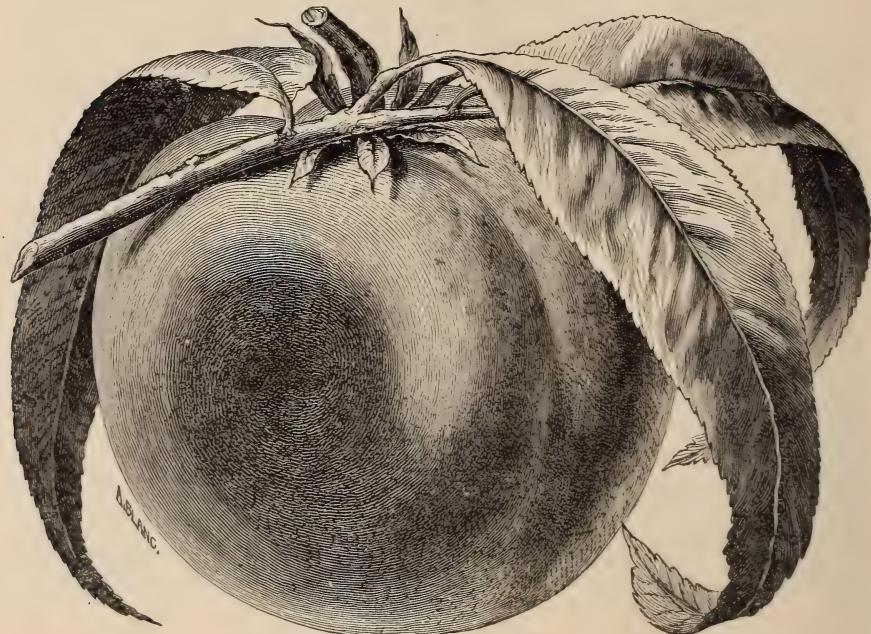
Clarissa.—Very large; yellow; fine flavor and appearance; new; very valuable on account of its late ripening. October.

Conkling.—New; beautiful golden-yellow, marked with crimson; very handsome; flesh pale-yellow; very juicy, sweet, vinous and very good; superior to any yellow flesh peach of its season. Last of August.

Cooledge's Favorite.—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and high flavored; its unusual productiveness, great hardiness, as well as the beauty of the fruit, combine to render this variety very popular. Middle of August.

Crawford's Early.—(*Melocoton.*) Very large; yellow, with a handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, rich and sweet, with a very luscious flavor; the best early yellow fleshed peach, and as profitable for market as any of its season; very vigorous, productive and hardy. Middle of August.

Crawford's Late.—(*Melocoton.*) Very large, in color resembling the Early Crawford; flesh rich yellow, very melting, with a sweet vinous flavor; like the foregoing, an excellent market fruit, also a strong grower. Middle of September.



TRIUMPH PEACH.

Crosby.—This new peach which originated in New England, is highly recommended on account of its hardiness and bearing qualities; it has borne full crops for the past five years, very near the New Hampshire line. It has stood twelve degrees below zero and borne immense crops, while all other kinds were killed in the same orchard. Fruit roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam across the blossom end; color is bright yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. A freestone with a very small pit. Last of August.

Druid Hill.—Large; white, clouded with red; white flesh, melting, rich and juicy; tree a fine grower, and produces good crops. Last of September.

Early Canada.—Originated in the Province of Ontario; medium size, good

quality and handsome appearance. One of the earliest varieties, and nearer free-stone than most of the early sorts.

Early Rivers.—Said to be one of the best of Rivers' seedlings although not so early as the preceding. Large; pale yellow, with pink cheek; melting and very rich. Last of July.

Elberta.—No Peach that has been introduced in the past ten years has created such a stir or is entitled to such universal recognition as the Elberta. It is yellow fleshed and of large size; a beautiful color of yellow and red; delicious quality; a vigorous grower, one of the most productive on all soils in cultivation, and last but not least is a good shipper. The tree comes into bearing very young and is distinct in growth from anything else. Early August.

Engle's Mammoth.—Another new Michigan peach, a seedling from Crawford. Large to very large; clear deep yellow with bright red shading. A strong grower and very productive.

Fannie Russell.—A white variety, ripening about mid-season; the leaves and shoots are light green. Sent to us from Alabama, where it is highly esteemed.

Fitzgerald.—A new variety from Ontario, Canada. Very large, similar to Crawford in appearance; pleasant sub-acid and excellent. Very hardy and reliable, and a fine cropper.

Flater's, or Yellow St. John.—Large roundish yellow, with a dark red cheek; juicy, sweet, highly flavored, flesh yellow; a very profitable sort for the early market. First of August.

Foster.—Similar to Crawford's Early in size and color, but said to be of even better quality, and ripening a few days earlier. Very valuable.

Fox's Seedling.—Fruit round, a little compressed; white with a red cheek; melting, juicy, sweet, and good. Middle of September.

George the Fourth.—Large; yellowish white, with a bright red cheek; rich, juicy and luscious; hardy and vigorous. Middle of August.

Globe.—A Pennsylvania seedling of very large size, globular, rich golden-yellow with red blush; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, rich and luscious. An improvement on Crawford's Late. Last of September.

Golden Drop.—Large golden yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy rich and very good. A promising variety. Tree very hardy, productive. Ripens between Hill's Chili and Smock.

Golden Dwarf.—Medium; golden yellow, with a mottled-red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious. This is one of the most interesting dwarf ornamental trees with which we are acquainted, as well as eminently useful for its heavy crops of beautiful delicious fruit. Clingstone. September and October.

Greensboro.—Originated in Greensboro, N. C., where it is said to be the largest of all the early peaches; beautifully colored with dark and light red and shaded with yellow. Flesh white, juicy and good. Ripens with Alexander.

G. & A.—This fruit resembles the Oldmixon Free very closely in color, and is as fine as that old variety at its best in point of size; perfectly free, quite productive and ripens here on young trees about a week before Bilyeu's Late.

Hale's Early.—Medium; skin white, with red cheek; juicy, melting and very agreeable; liable to rot in some sections; tree very vigorous and productive. Last of July.

Heath Cling.—Very large; creamy-white, with a faint blush; flesh white, juicy, tender, rich and melting; the best late clingstone variety; valuable for preserving and canning; will keep a long time after picking from the tree.

Heath Free.—Large; white; tender, juicy, with a good flavor; a good late white peach. Last of September.

Hill's Chili.—Large; skin wooly, dull yellow; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; productive and hardy. Very popular in Michigan. Last of September.

Hyne's Surprise.—A new valuable early variety, the earliest true freestone peach grown; medium size, white, with bright red cheek, flesh juicy and of excellent quality. It ripens immediately after Early Rivers.

Italian Dwarf.—(*Dwarf Orleans.*) Medium; skin white, juicy and pleasant. This very curious little tree will prove to be one of the best varieties for "Orchard Houses." A specimen in a pot, in our collection, produced a dozen fine sized peaches. Height of tree two feet.

Jacques' Rarripe.—Large, roundish; dark yellow, shaded with dull red; flesh yellow, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Middle of September.

Lancaster.—A medium sized peach; yellow washed with red; flesh reddish yellow, melting, juicy, rich, of superior quality; freestone, Middle of August.

Large Early York.—(*Honest John.*) Large; skin white, dotted with red, with a bright red cheek; flesh nearly white; juicy, rich and excellent; a popular market sort. Last of August.

Lemon Cling.—Large; yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh firm with a rich, sprightly, vinous, sub-acid flavor. Middle to last of September.

Lord Palmerston.—A magnificent, large, very late peach, has been grown $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weighed 17 ounces. It is one of Mr. River's seedlings. Fruit very large, of a rather pale color, having a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm and richly flavored.

Michigan Early.—Medium size, white, with red cheek, handsome; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of August.

Moore's Favorite.—Similar to Oldmixon Free, but rather larger, and ripens a few days earlier; highly esteemed by the Delaware orchardists. August.

Morris White.—An old, white freestone variety, highly esteemed for preserving; tree a moderate bearer. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose.—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety; should be in every collection. First of August.

Oldmixon Free.—Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, tender, rich and juicy; one of the most profitable market varieties; vigorous and productive; succeeds well in all sections. Last of August.

Reeves' Favorite.—Large, roundish; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a vinous flavor; a good hardy variety. September.

Richmond.—Medium to large; yellow, mottled with deep red; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Sallie Worrall.—A very large variety from North Carolina; white with a red cheek and of fine quality. First of September.

Salway.—Large; yellow, mottled with a red cheek; a valuable late variety, ripening ten days after Smock.

Sener.—Large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, deep pink around the stone, sweet, rich and very juicy. First of October.

Susquehanna.—(*Griffith.*) Very large; rich yellow, with a fine blush; flesh yellow, very juicy, melting and rich; it is without doubt one of the best yellow peaches; rather a shy bearer. September.

Smock's Free.—(*Beers' Smock.*) Medium or occasionally large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, moderately rich; not very juicy, but pleasant flavor. A

valuable and enormously productive very late variety. Last of September to first of October.

Sneed.—A new variety from Alabama, and a seedling from Chinese Cling; it is also a cling, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh white, very sweet and juicy, the skin peeling off like a banana; ripens ten days before Alexander.

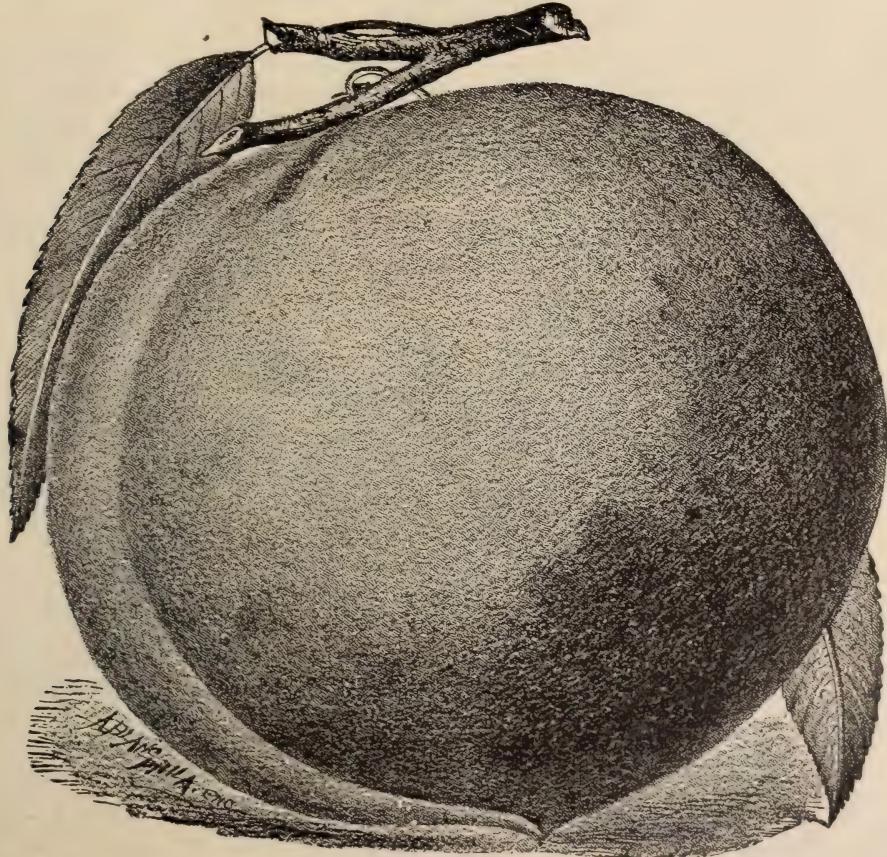
Snow's Orange.—Medium; orange-yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality; hardy and very productive. Beginning of September.

Steady.—A late freestone peach, ripening ten days after Heath Cling; also said to be larger and of very fine flavor.

Stephen's Rareripe.—Fruit resembles Oldmixon Free, but more highly colored; juicy and high-flavored. It commences to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues for three or four weeks. Considered by the Hudson river orchardists the most profitable variety to plant.

Stump the World.—Very large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high-flavored; very productive; one of the best market varieties; the most popular white-fleshed peach wherever tested; should be in every collection, however small. First of September.

Triumph.—A new early peach, ripening with the Alexander; large; yellow, nearly covered with red; a sure and abundant bearer.



WHEATLAND PEACH.

Troth's Early Red.—Medium; red; flesh yellowish-white, melting, juicy, rich and excellent; ripens very early, and is a valuable and productive variety. First of August.

Wager.—Very large; yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor. Origin, Miller's Corner, Ontario county, New York, in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Middle of August.

Ward's Late Free.—Rather large; white, with red cheeks; flesh white, very juicy, rich and sprightly; a very valuable late variety, especially for marketing. Last of September.

Wheatland.—Large to very large; golden-yellow; flesh yellow; juicy and excellent. Valuable for market. First of September.

Wilder.—A seedling produced by H. M. Engle, of Lancaster county, Pa., from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early peach with an apricot. Tree a very vigorous grower; hardy and productive; fruit medium to large; round; flesh very juicy and rich. Last of July.

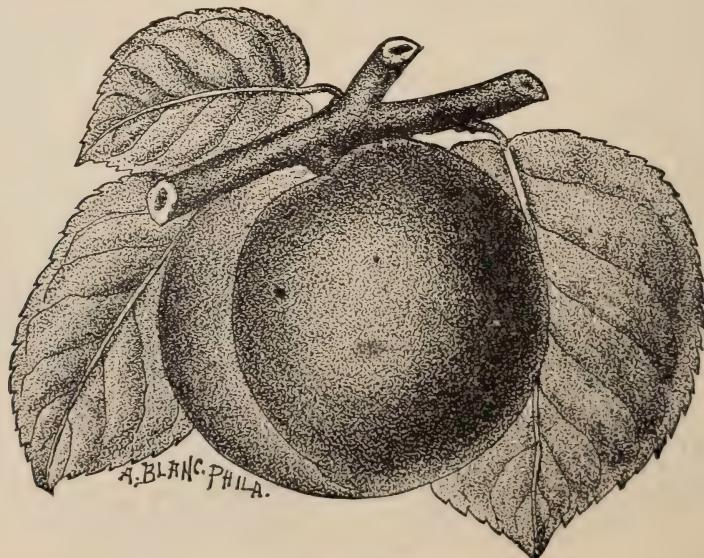
Wonderful.—This variety has been "wonderfully" praised by some who saw the original tree, but the fruit and growth of the tree resemble Smock so closely that we are led to believe that they are one and the same.

Yellow Rarripe.—Large; deep orange-yellow, with red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor. Last of August.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is subject to the same drawbacks to its culture as the plum, the curculio being prone to attack all smooth-skinned fruits more or less. The remedy as prescribed under the heading of plums should be practiced also with the apricot. The trees should be planted on a northern exposure, to prevent injury from late frosts to the blossoms, which require a check to their too early expansion.

Breda.—Below medium; rich orange color; rich, juicy and very high-flavored; one of the most desirable varieties.



HARRIS APRICOT.

Harris.—Remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness. The tree, which was brought from England or France, stands in a garden at Geneva, N.Y.; it is fully

exposed and bears annually three or four bushels of fine fruit, which is large and of a rich golden yellow, with a faint blush on the sunny side; of the first quality and a perfect freestone; it is an early and abundant bearer. First to 20th of July.

Hemskirke.—Large; bright orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious; large and remarkably handsome English variety and one of the very best.

Large Early.—Medium; orange with a red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; one of the best early sorts.

Moorpark.—Very large; reddish-orange, juicy, rich and tender; a fine variety and universally esteemed; the branches should be shortened to produce a good crop.

Peach.—Very large; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, melting and rich; considered by some the best variety of all; very vigorous and productive.

Royal.—Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety and well deserving a place in collections.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

This fruit was brought to the United States by the Russian Mennonites, nine or ten years ago; it has proven universally hardy, an annual and abundant bearer, and some of the varieties produce fruit in size and flavor equal to the European or American sorts. The tree grows to the height of twenty-five feet; the flowers are very beautiful, and the leaves hold their dark, livid-green color until frost. These combined make it a very attractive tree for the lawn.

A prominent Western fruit grower has spent several weeks' time each year for several years, and traveled hundreds of miles among the Mennonite colonies of Nebraska, investigating and comparing the different varieties of Russian Apricots, and has selected three sorts, ripening at different times, which he names and describes as follows:

Alexander.—Tree, hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large size; color, yellow, flecked with red, both skin and flesh; a beauty; flavor, sweet, delicous; shape, oblong; season, July 1st. One of the very best.

Alexis.—Tree hardy; an abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; color, yellow with red cheeks; flavor, slightly acid, rich and luscious; season, July 10th. A good and handsome variety.

J. L. Budd.—Tree a hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit, large size: color, white with red cheeks; flavor, sweet, extra fine, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as the almond and used for the same purpose. The best variety and a decided acquisition. Season, August 1st.

NECTARINES.

This fruit is a mere sport of nature, or, rather, variety of the peach, with a smooth skin; subject, like the plum and apricot, to being stung. The remarks under those headings apply to this.

Boston.—Large; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive.

Early Newington.—Large; pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet; probably the best clingstone nectarine.

Early Violet.—Large; pale yellow, mottled with red; juicy, rich and luscious, and very high flavored; very hardy and productive; free.

Elrige.—Medium; pale greenish-white, covered with red specks; melting, juicy, rich and excellent; a very fine English variety; free.

Hunt's Tawny.—Medium; pale orange; juicy, rich and excellent; very early

and productive ; the best of its season, and worthy of general cultivation, on account of its hardness ; freestone.

Red Roman.—Greenish-yellow and red ; flesh greenish-yellow, rich and good ; freestone.

Stanwick.—Large ; white, with red cheek ; sugary, rich and juicy, with a delicious flavor ; excellent for orchard houses ; doubtful in open air ; free.

QUINCES.

Owing to the negligence of the cultivator, this valuable fruit is seldom seen in perfection ; being mostly allowed to grow without the least attention or cultivation.

The Quince requires a good, deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, and a sprinkling of salt ; but does not need a severe pruning like many other varieties of fruit ; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient. Keep a vigilant search after the borer.

Apple or Orange.—When grown in perfection, this variety is very large, of a rich golden color, and very productive, rendering it one of the most profitable fruits for market.

Champion.—Very large ; tree vigorous ; bears young, sometimes producing a peck of fruit the third year after transplanting. Quality best. Keeps until January. A valuable acquisition.

Rea's Mammoth.—A seedling of the Orange Quince ; very much larger. A strong grower and, under good cultivation, productive.

GRAPES.

Hardy or out-door Grapes should be grown on a well-drained border, made rich and deep, with a liberal supply of ground bones, ashes, etc.

The best trellis, in our estimation, is made as follows : Procure strong chestnut or cedar posts, eight and a half feet long ; set them six feet above ground and stretch wires, tightly fastening them to each post by means of large-headed wrought nails ; these wires should be eighteen inches apart, and the posts set about eight or ten feet distant ; plant the vines, one in each space, between the posts.

HARDY VARIETIES.

Agawam.—(*Rogers' No. 15.*) Bunch and berry large, round and dark red ; flesh juicy, rather tender, aromatic ; ripens soon after Concord.

Brighton.—A variety from western New York ; said to be a cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg, with the flavor of the foreign varieties and the hardiness of the native ; resembles the Catawba in bunch and berry.

Catawba.—An old well-known kind, that of latter years has proven very uncertain ; in some seasons unexcelled ; in others, the berries rot and fall from the bunches ; flesh rich and musky.

Clinton.—Bunch large, berry small, and if allowed to hang on the vines until after frost, sweet and pleasant ; remarkably vigorous and enormously productive ; often perfecting four fine bunches on a single branch.

Concord.—Bunch and berry large ; black, covered with a blue bloom ; juicy, sweet and excellent ; quite early, very productive, a vigorous grower and deservedly our most popular hardy grape.

Delaware.—It is without doubt the finest flavored hardy grape yet tested in the North ; the wood ripens to the end of the canes, and in some instances has made enormous growths, but it is generally a rather slow and tender grower ; bunches and

berries medium size ; pale red ; remarkably sweet, rich and delicious, with a peculiar "Otto of Rose" flavor ; ripens early.

Eaton.—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered ; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom ; skin thin with no bad taste when eaten close ; pulp tender ; very juicy, equal or superior to Concord in quality. Clusters weigh from ten to twenty-five ounces ; vine very hardy, healthy and productive.

Geneva.—A new white Grape that has surpassed all other varieties on our grounds. It has proven itself to be a very hardy variety, having stood without injury winters when Brighton, Isabella and Catawba have succumbed. Bunches full, medium sized; berries ditto ; color translucent ; clear amber ; with a very thin skin, and quality best ; ripens with Concord.

Green Mountain.—From the Green Mountains in Vermont. Bunches of good size and heavily shouldered ; berries medium size, greenish-white, thin skin, with tender and sweet pulp ; ripens about August 20th.

Hartford Prolific.—Very productive, hardy and a strong grower ; bunch and berry rather large ; black ; juicy, sweet and agreeable, but not rich ; ripens a week before Concord.

Isabella.—An old esteemed variety that is now quite inferior to some of the newer introductions in point of flavor and earliness ; in some seasons rots and is uncertain.

Ives.—Very popular for wine and a fair grape for the table ; extensively planted on account of its hardiness, vigor and freedom from disease ; black.

Lady.—A seedling of the Concord sent out by G. W. Campbell, of Ohio ; bunch medium ; berry large ; white ; flavor said to be more delicate than Concord ; very prolific and hardy ; ripens several days before Hartford.

Lady Washington.—A large grape of magnificent appearance ; bunches often weighing a pound ; a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid ; skin pale yellow, tinged with pink in the sun ; flesh soft, tender, sweet and of most excellent flavor ; ripens with Concord.

Martha.—A promising white variety ; a seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth, hardiness, quality, etc. ; ripening a few days earlier ; bunch not quite so large and rather sweeter.

Merrimac.—(*Rogers' No. 19.*) Very similar to Wilder ; ripening about the same time or a little later.

Moore's Diamond.—Delicate greenish-white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe ; juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a soft tender pulp ; bunch and berry of medium size and moderately compact ; hardy and a strong grower.

Moore's Early.—Raised by J. B. Moore, Concord, Mass. Bunch and berry large, as large as Wilder ; black, with a blue bloom ; ripens ten days before Hartford. It has received thirteen first premiums from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and in 1877 was awarded a special premium of sixty dollars.

Moyer.—This new grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster, it resembles the Delaware, but it ripens with the very earliest ; has larger berries and so far has been free from rot and mildew ; it has stood unprotected thirty-five degrees below zero without injury ; very sweet as soon as colored ; skin tough but thin ; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor and entirely free from foxiness ; as early as Champion.

Niagara.—Originated at Lockport, N. Y. ; is a cross between Concord and Cassady ; vine remarkably hardy and an unusually strong grower ; bunches very large and compact ; sometimes shouldered, uniform ; many weigh fifteen to twenty ounces ; berries as large or larger than Concord ; light greenish-white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in

the sun ; skin thin, but tough and does not crack ; quality good ; has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own ; very little pulp ; melting and sweet to the centre ; enormously productive and a regular bearer.



MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE.

Pocklington.—Is a seedling from Concord; the vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage; strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the centre; good; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; ripens after Concord.

Salem.—(*Rogers' No. 22.*) Bunch and berry large; rather darker than Catawba; flesh sweet, juicy, with an aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware.

Ulster.—(*Ulster Prolific.*) Vine vigorous and exceedingly productive; clusters rather small and compact; berries medium to large; of a dull copper color; sugary, rich and very pleasant; a new and very hardy grape.

Vergennes.—A chance seedling found in Vergennes, Vt.; a strong, hardy, rapid grower, with downy leaf and free from mildew; bunch and berry large; color, light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripens with Hartford Prolific, but will keep until winter.

Wilder.—(*Rogers' No. 4*) One of the best of Rogers' seedlings; bunch and berry large; black, with a slight bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and rich; ripens with Concord; vigorous and productive.

Worden.—Bunches large, handsome and double-shouldered; berries large, sweet and lively; similar to Concord, but better, and ripens a week earlier.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

For growing under grass. All the leading varieties can be supplied in one and two-year-old plants.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning and is of easy culture.



DOWNING'S EVERBEARING.

Downing's Everbearing.—This very delicious variety originated from seed of the *Morus multicaulis*; having the strong, vigorous habit of that species and producing a large fruit of a dark purplish-black color; flesh juicy, rich, sprightly and delicious; very productive and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time.

Hick's Everbearing.—Wonderfully prolific ; fruit sweet, insipid, excellent for poultry and hogs ; producing during four months. The value of mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers who have planted large orchards of Hick's for that purpose.

New American.—Fruit large and of fine quality ; tree rapid growing and very hardy ; it bears delicious fruit from middle of July until autumn.

Russian.—Brought from southern Russia by the Mennonites ; tree very hardy and a rapid grower ; specimens six years old are twenty feet high and six to eight inches in diameter ; very prolific ; commencing to fruit when three years old ; the berries are good for dessert and fine for jellies ; the leaves are the best for raising silk cocoons, which are of the first quality.

Teas's Weeping Mulberry.—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem ; very hardy ; one of the prettiest small weeping trees.

White.—(*Morus Alba.*) Mostly cultivated for silk ; produces a small white fruit.

CURRANTS.

No garden, however small, is complete without at least one variety of Currants. There is no fruit that will stand neglect as well, or that will repay the cultivator more



WHITE GRAPE CURRANT.

for good, liberal culture and manure. White Hellebore sprinkled over the bushes when the dew is on them will destroy the currant worm.

Cherry.—Fruit of large size ; bunch rather short ; strong grower ; very popular.

Fay's Prolific.—This new variety promises to be the most valuable red currant yet introduced ; color rich red, as large as the cherry, better flavored, less acid and five times as prolific.

La Versaillaise.—One of the best red currants ; growth strong ; color red ; berry very large ; similar to the cherry.

Lee's Prolific.—A black variety of recent introduction ; earlier than Black Naples, with larger clusters, and more prolific than that well-known sort.

Missouri.—This very ornamental plant produces an agreeable sweet fruit ; growth very strong.

Red Dutch.—An old well-known variety, and everywhere esteemed as a reliable and productive sort ; valuable for market.

White Grape.—The finest white currant ; large, sweet and pleasant ; very productive.

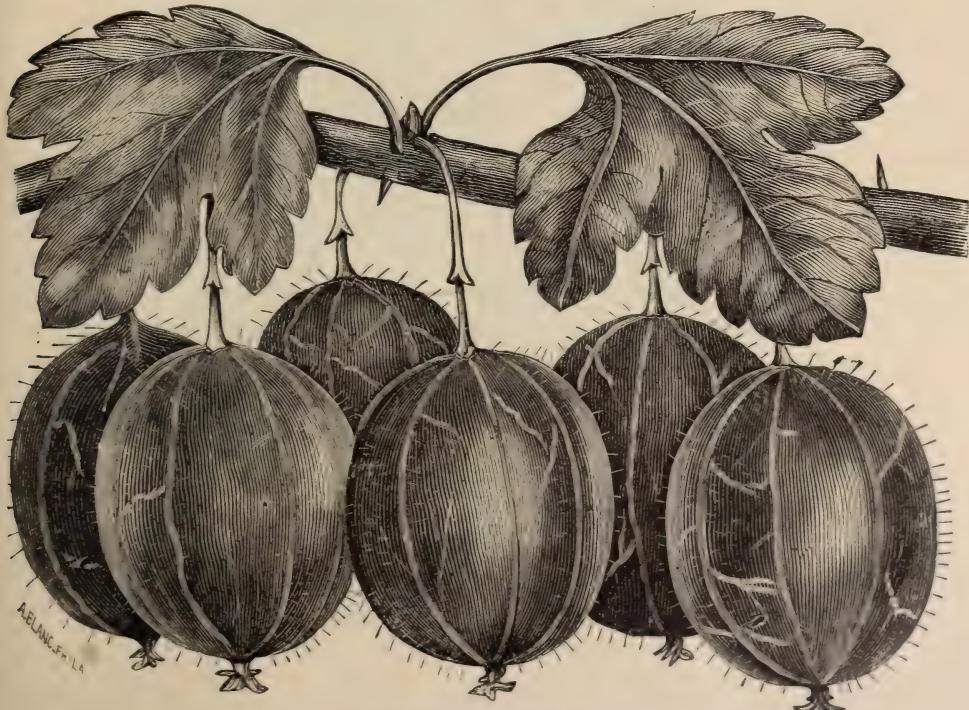
GOOSEBERRIES.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Plant in a deep, rich soil, and dig in a liberal top-dressing of manure every Spring. To secure fine fruit, regular pruning every year is absolutely necessary. Trim off all suckers, and in the Autumn, after the leaves fall, give the bushes a thorough thinning.

Houghton.—A hardy native kind, bearing annually enormous crops of fine fruit, and free from mildew ; a very vigorous grower. It is also known as the American Seedling.

Downing.—A seedling of Houghton ; upright grower, very vigorous and productive ; fruit much larger than Houghton ; whitish-green flesh, soft, very juicy and good. The best for family use and very profitable for market.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Smith's Improved.—Raised by Dr. Smith, of Vermont, from seed of the Houghton. The fruit is larger, and plant a stronger and more upright grower than its parent; light green, sweet and excellent; very productive.

Triumph.—Introduced by Mr. George Achelis, of this place. Very large size, light green to yellow in color; and of excellent quality.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

Crown Bob.—One of the finest and most reliable of this section. Large, oblong, hairy; flavor first-rate. Branches spreading.

Industry.—(Whinham's). Especially adapted to our climate. Of the largest size, color, dark dusky red, and good quality. Enormously productive, 26 tons of this fruit having been grown on 3½ acres of land, in England.

Whitesmith.—A reliable and popular fruit, and suited to our climate. Large, roundish-oblong, downy; flavor first-rate. Branches, erect.

RASPBERRIES.

The great improvement in the hardy varieties makes the cultivation of this fine fruit comparatively easy; any good soil will do, but a light, loamy one is preferable. Plant in rows, five or six feet apart, leaving four feet between the plants; remove the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill; pinch the young canes when three or four feet high, and continue pinching in the laterals when a few inches long. Treated in this way they will need no stakes, but will be stout enough to support themselves.



BLACK CAP RASPBERRY.

Columbian.—A new variety of great promise. Very large, dark red almost purple rich, juicy and delicious. Wonderfully prolific and a good shipper. Very vigorous.

Cuthbert.—(*Queen of the Market.*) Cane tall and vigorous ; berries large, conical, rich crimson and very handsome ; best quality, and carries well ; very productive.

Golden Queen.—Large, beautiful translucent amber color, and exceptionally firm. Very productive. The canes are of the strongest growth, and quite hardy.

Gregg.—Introduced from Ohio ; ripening about the same time as Mammoth Cluster, but much larger, more productive, and of finer quality.

Kansas.—A new black variety that has succeeded well wherever tested. It has been pronounced to possess more good qualities than any other Black Cap Raspberry.

McCormick.—(*Mammoth Cluster.*) One of the largest and the best of the Black Cap family ; it is more vigorous, ripens between Souhegan and Gregg.

Marlboro.—A variety from Ulster county, New York. Canes very strong, healthy and vigorous ; berries large ; bright red color, good quality and a good shipper.



MILLER'S RED RASPBERRY.

Miller's Red.—A new berry possessing excellent qualities. A stout, healthy, vigorous grower, and very hardy. Bright red, with a rich fruity flavor. Ripens with the earliest.

Shaffer's Colossal.—Fruit large, purple, rather soft, flavor sprightly, sub-acid ; a very strong grower. Medium to late.

Souhegan.—A variety which promises to be of great value. A seedling of Doolittle. It is large, good quality, enormously productive, and ripens a week to ten days before other Black Caps. Very hardy.

BLACKBERRIES.

The cultivation of this very delicious and healthy fruit is attended with so little trouble and expense that every garden, however small, should have at least one dozen plants. For cooking purposes they are unsurpassed, and will yield a dark wine of excellent quality.

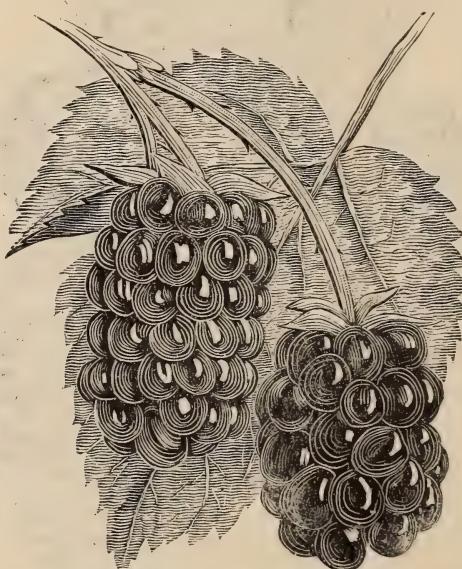
Any moderately rich soil will answer for their cultivation, but to avoid a too strong growth and straggling habit, the ends of the shoots must be occasionally pinched in during the growing season, thereby encouraging the plants to form dwarf bushes; being easier to work among them, and at the same time make the plants produce a larger crop and finer berries.

An annual dressing with manure will produce an excellent effect on the succeeding crop of fruit.

Early Harvest.—Medium size; very early, hardy and enormously productive.

Erie.—This valuable new variety is of the largest size, absolutely hardy, very early, and productive. It is of excellent quality, and distinct in form from any other. Very desirable for market.

Kittatinny.—Large; glossy black; juicy, sweet and excellent; commences to ripen with Wilson's Early, and continues for four or five weeks. Hardy, vigorous and productive; good as soon as colored.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Lucretia.—(*Dewberry.*) A trailing form of the Blackberry, with large, beautiful, luscious fruit. It matures in advance of the ordinary varieties.

New Rochelle.—(*Lawton.*) A very popular old variety, that should hang on the bushes until fully ripe, else it is sour and insipid.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; berries medium size; no hard sour core, and of excellent quality. It ripens early.

Taylor.—(*Taylor's Prolific.*) A large late, sweet and vigorous variety, and entirely hardy. Canes very productive, and can be generally recommended.

Wachusett Thornless.—Large; very fine quality; canes of strong growth, with very few thorns; requires a rich, heavy soil and good culture; hardy; ripens with Kittatinny.

Wilson's Early.—A very popular market variety, on account of its earliness, and ripening its whole crop within two weeks. Liable to be injured by the winter north of Maryland.

Wilson, Jr.—A seedling of Wilson's Early, and claimed to be earlier, larger and better than that well-known variety.

STRAWBERRIES.

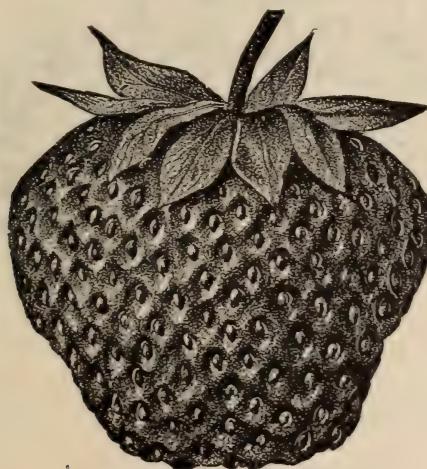
In preparing the soil for strawberries the most essential point to be observed is to have the ground trenched deeply; any moderately rich soil is sufficient for the healthy growth of the plants. The earlier they are planted in the Spring the better. Keep the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit, a great desideratum.

Our list of varieties formerly numbered nearly one hundred kinds; so many in such an extensive list proving very inferior, we now grow but a few which have proven to be worthy of cultivation.

Those marked (P.) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized and to obtain fruit.

Albany.—(*Wilson's.*) Large; deep crimson; very profitable for market; plants hardy and enormously productive. This old variety is being superseded by newer sorts.

Brandywine.—Large; deep scarlet; firm and of excellent quality. Perhaps the best late berry for the table or market. Originated near West Chester, Pa. A heavy cropper and a healthy, vigorous grower.



THE JESSIE.

Bubach.—(P.) Large; roundish conical, rather soft for market, but good for home use. Plant a strong grower, with good, healthy foliage; very productive.

Charles Downing.—Large; conical; deep scarlet; flesh firm, rich, sweet and good; vigorous and productive; it does well in all sections.

Crescent.—(P.) Medium to large, conical, slightly depressed at the apex; color bright scarlet; flesh soft, quite acid; plant very vigorous and hardy, and for productivity has scarcely an equal; very profitable for home market. Season early to late.

Cumberland.—Very large; beautiful light red; plant a fine grower and productive; one of the handsomest and most showy varieties. A popular sort for the garden or near market, but not firm enough for distant shipments.

Gandy.—Large and uniform in size and shape; quality fair; one of the best late varieties.

Greenville.—Considered by many an improvement on Bubach, especially in point of firmness and vigor of plants, having also a fine color. Generally popular.

Haverland.—(*P.*) Large, oblong, light red, fair quality; a great bearer. Plant very vigorous; recommended for home use.

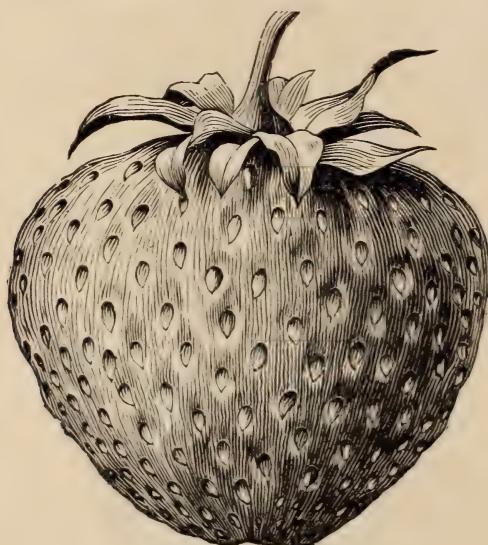
Jessie.—Large, deep bright crimson, very firm and of superior quality. It yields enormously, and the plant is of vigorous growth with very healthy foliage. A new variety highly recommended.

May King.—Seedling of the Crescent. Vigorous and healthy; fruit globular, medium, bright scarlet, firm and excellent. Productive and popular in some sections.

Michel's Early.—Extra early and productive. Medium size, light scarlet berries of good quality. A great plant-maker and should be grown in stools.

Parker Earle.—A new variety, originated in Texas; uniformly large; regular conical; color bright scarlet; quality good, very prolific; one of the best promising varieties of recent introduction.

Parry.—Said to be a seedling of Jersey Queen; originated with William Parry, of New Jersey. Described as follows: "Plant vigorous; berries uniformly very large; obtuse conic, bright, glossy scarlet; firm and of best quality."



THE SHARPLESS.

Sharpless.—Raised by J. K. Sharpless, Pennsylvania. At present the most popular strawberry in cultivation. The flesh is solid, sweet, rich and juicy and of a luscious flavor. The fruit is monstrous—larger than Monarch of the West or any other variety. Most berries are of good shape, though some are compressed or cockscomb-shaped. Very productive.

Tennessee.—A vigorous very productive variety; medium to large; bright scarlet. Medium to early, of fine quality. A seedling of Crescent crossed with Sharpless.

FIGS.

Although not quite hardy in the Northern States, figs will survive the winter by merely bending the tops to the ground and covering them with soil. In the protected yards of our cities these plants need only wrapping in straw to insure a crop of fruit. The

most certain plan is to grow them in large boxes, and place in cold greenhouse or cellar during the winter months.

Brown Turkey.—Large ; oblong or pyriform ; dark brown, covered with a thick blue bloom ; flesh red, and of a delicious flavor. Very reliable.

Celestial.—Small ; pale violet, with a beautiful bloom ; very sugary and excellent ; tree prolific and easily grown.

Marseilles.—Small ; roundish-ovate ; almost white, or yellowish green ; flesh white, sweet and rich. Valuable for forcing.

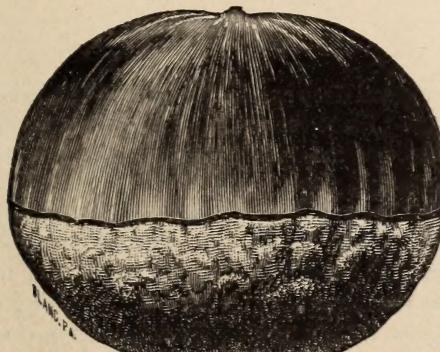
White Ischia.—Quite small ; roundish-ovate ; pale yellowish-green ; flesh purplish and high flavored. One of the hardiest varieties.

NUTS.

Almond, Hard-Shell.—A fine, hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Almond, Soft-Shell.—This is the “Ladies’ Almond” of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.

Chestnut, American.—Our native species ; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.



JAPANESE CHESTNUT.

Chestnut, Japan.—New and a valuable acquisition. Nuts very large, and often five in a burr ; sweet and well flavored. Commences bearing at an early age, and very prolific.

Chestnut, Numbo.—Very hardy and an immense bearer. Nuts large and of good quality ; ripens early, usually before frost, and sells at high prices. Commences bearing when quite young and is very regular with its large crops.

Chestnut, Paragon.—A large variety of the Spanish Chestnut. Hardy and very productive.

Chestnut, Ridgely.—Perhaps of European type. Nuts large and of good quality. A prolific bearer and strong, healthy grower. The nuts drop before frost.

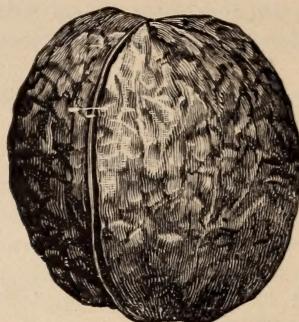
Chestnut, Spanish.—A hardy tree, producing nuts of a very large size and good flavor.

Filbert, American.—Smaller and with thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor ; hardy and productive.

Filbert, English.—The fruit of this being so much larger and better flavored than our native species, gives it the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where it will succeed.

Shellbark.—Our tree are grown from extra fine thin-shelled nuts.

Walnut, Black.—The well-known native species, hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber in point of durability is difficult to excel.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

Walnut, English.—This rich and fine-flavored nut is moderately hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed, dig the soil deep and incorporate in it a heavy coat of rotten manure or well-decomposed compost. Plant the roots in rows four to six feet apart, and three feet between the roots, about eight or ten inches deep. Cover the bed in the Autumn with manure and fork it in the Spring.

Barr's Mammoth.—A new variety; recommended on account of its very large size, and great productiveness, which, together with the fact that it requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing, makes it the most desirable of any kind yet introduced for the market garden.

Conover's Colossal.—A variety universally acknowledged to be an improvement on the older sorts on account of its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored. It is claimed that it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties.

RHUBARB.

The large size, fine texture, and superior quality of this new variety over the old cultivated “*Pie Plant*” cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it.

We have frequently grown stalks, with ordinary cultivation, as thick as a man's wrist, and from three to four feet in length; but with deep and rich cultivation this is usually the case; in fact, no plant is more benefited by a heavy coat of strong, rich manure than the rhubarb.

The plants should be set four feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

Myatt's Linnæus.—This is, without doubt, the best variety in cultivation; stalks long and heavy, without being in the least stringy or tough, with a mild sub-acid flavor.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Can be furnished at the rate of one dozen for the price of a tree of the same variety; larger quantities at special rates.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS

Sufficient to plant an acre,
at various distances apart.

| Feet. | No. of Trees. | Feet. | No. of Trees. |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 by 1..... | 43,560 | 12 by 12..... | 302 |
| 2 " 2..... | 10,890 | 13 " 13..... | 257 |
| 3 " 3..... | 4,840 | 14 " 14..... | 222 |
| 4 " 4..... | 2,722 | 15 " 15..... | 193 |
| 5 " 5..... | 1,742 | 16 " 16..... | 170 |
| 6 " 6..... | 1,210 | 17 " 17..... | 150 |
| 7 " 7..... | 888 | 18 " 18..... | 134 |
| 8 " 8..... | 680 | 19 " 19..... | 120 |
| 9 " 9..... | 537 | 20 " 20..... | 108 |
| 10 " 10..... | 435 | 25 " 25..... | 69 |
| 11 " 11..... | 360 | 30 " 30..... | 48 |

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Standard Apples..... | 30 feet | apart. |
| Dwarf..... | 6 to 8 feet | " |
| Standard Pears | 20 feet | " |
| Dwarf..... | 8 to 10 feet | " |
| Standard Cherries, strong growing varieties | 20 feet | " |
| " " Morellos..... | 10 to 12 feet | " |
| Dwarf " well pruned..... | " | " |
| Plums..... | 16 to 18 feet | " |
| Peaches..... | 15 feet | " |
| Apricots..... | " | " |
| Nectarines..... | " | " |
| Quinces..... | 10 feet | " |
| Grapes. (See Remarks, page 30.) | | |
| Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Rhubarb..... | 4 feet | " |
| Blackberries | 4 by 6 feet | " |
| Strawberries | 1 by 1½ foot | " |

